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U. S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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FOREWORD

During the past decade, impressive increases have been recorded in U.S. imports of horticultural commodities. In 1966, for the fifth consecutive year, these imports reached an alltime high. The principal participants in this growth were Mexico, Taiwan, Japan, and France. Further increases in imports, from these and other countries, are probable in 1967 and in future years as well, because of expanding horticultural production elsewhere and because of the economic prosperity in the United States.

This report is presented to apprise the U.S. industry of the composition, trends, and sources of these imports.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J.W. Stewart".

J.W. Stewart, Director
Fruit and Vegetable Division

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U.S. Imports of HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

By Richard B. Schroeter
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THE IMPORT SITUATION

The value of U.S. imports of horticultural products reached an alltime high of \$441 million in 1966, exceeding levels of a year earlier by 15 percent, or \$56 million.¹ In the period from 1956 to 1966, the value of these imports showed a strong upward trend, with value in 1966 more than double that of 1956. On a per capita (civilian) basis, this represented an increase of nearly 80 percent.

As a percentage of the value of total U.S. agricultural imports, these imports rose from 5 percent in 1956 to a high of 10 percent in 1966.

Of the seven commodity groups within the horticultural family, fruits and vegetables exhibited the largest absolute growth. Imports of fresh and processed fruit, the leading commodity group, were valued at \$130 million in 1966, 93 percent above the 1956 value of \$67 million. However, their relative share of total horticultural imports in general remained around 30 percent during that period. The value of fresh and processed vegetable imports in 1966, \$125 million, was over three times the corresponding value of 10 years before. This growth resulted in a rise in the share of vegetable imports to 28 percent in 1966 as compared with 18 percent in 1956.

With the exception of nursery stock, imports of the remaining commodity groups—wines (including brandy), hops, citrus oils, and tree nuts—also showed significant growth during the 1956–66 period. Receipts of wines, consistently ranking third in the horticultural group since 1958, more than doubled in quantity and value during the interval; however, their relative share of total value rose only from 18 percent to 20 percent. During the period, imports of hops more than doubled and those of citrus oils rose to over 3½ times the corresponding values of 1956. They represented, in total, about 4 percent of total horticultural imports in 1966.

Tree nut imports in 1966, valued at \$66 million,

were 37 percent above the value 10 years earlier. Despite this growth (most of which has occurred since 1963) their share of total horticultural imports declined from 23 percent to 15 percent. Nursery stock imports showed the least growth of all the commodity groups, as they were valued at \$15 million in 1966, 16 percent above the value imported in 1956.

Principal suppliers

From this overall growth in U.S. horticultural imports, Mexico was, by far, the largest beneficiary. Taiwan, Japan, and France were other noteworthy participating countries. Contributions of these suppliers, with the exception of France, were confined mostly to fruit and vegetable items. Wines dominated the increase in imports from France.

Imports of fruits and vegetables from Mexico, valued at \$103 million in 1966, or a six fold increase over 1956 levels, represented 40 percent of 1966 U.S. fruit and vegetable imports as compared with 31 percent the previous year. Two-thirds of these Mexican supplies consisted of fresh vegetables, primarily cucumbers, onions, peppers, and tomatoes. Fresh and frozen fruits, canned pineapple, and lime oil were also significant import items.

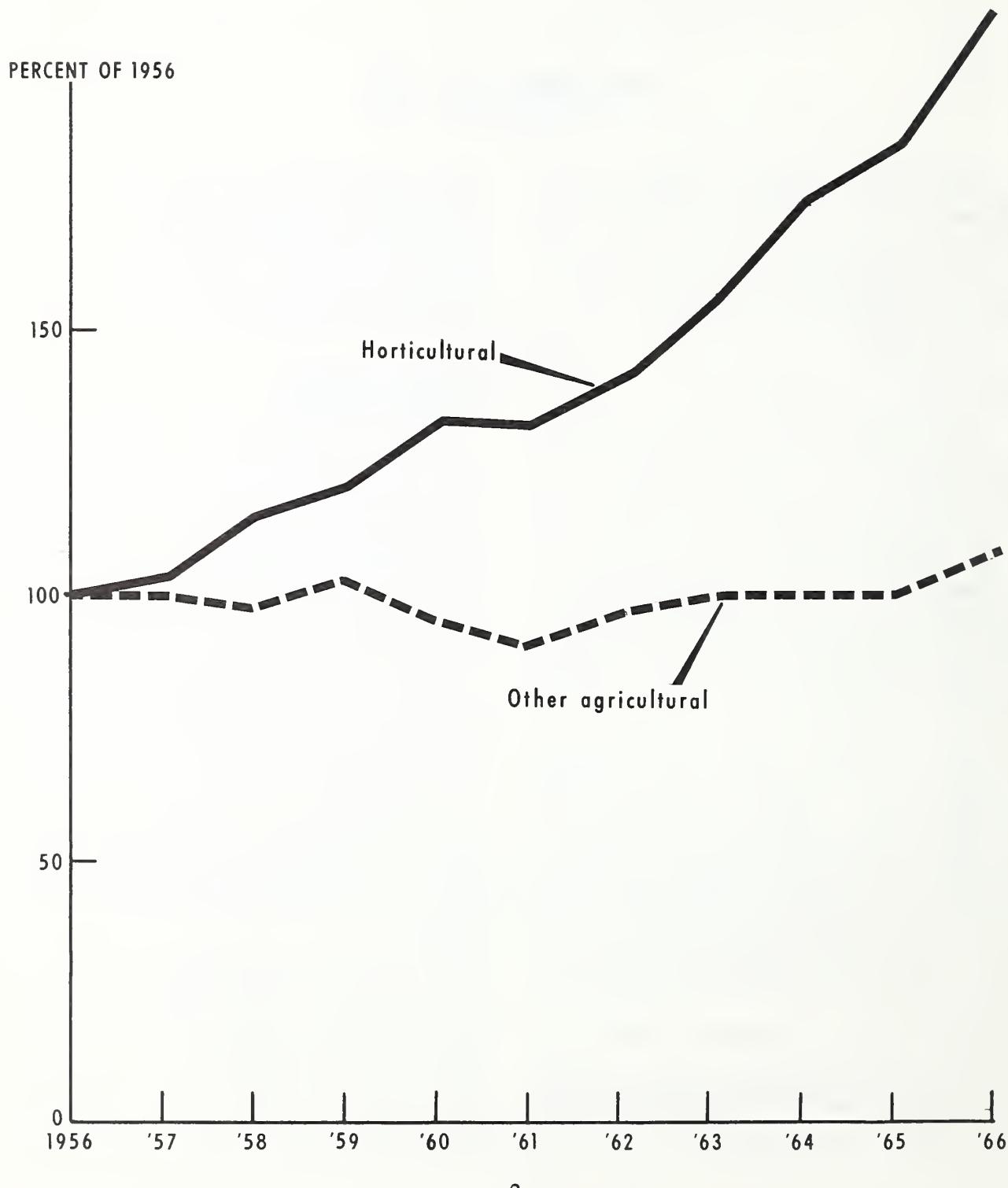
Another spectacular increase occurred in imports of fruits and vegetables from Taiwan. They rose in value from only \$0.5 million in 1956 to a record-high \$18.3 million in 1966. Canned mandarin oranges, canned pineapple, and canned mushrooms accounted for most of this gain.

Imports of fruits and vegetables from Japan also showed phenomenal growth, totaling \$17.2 million in 1966 compared with less than \$4 million, 10 years before. Three-fourths of these imports from Japan consisted of canned mandarin oranges.

The contribution of France to growth in U.S. horticultural imports was confined largely to wines and brandy. Nearly \$44 million worth of those commodities entered the United States from France in

¹The term "horticultural products", as used in this report, embraces the following commodity groups: Fruits and preparations (excluding bananas), vegetables and preparations (excluding soybeans and dried beans and peas), tree nuts, wines (including brandy), hops, citrus oils, and nursery stock.

U.S. Imports of Horticultural and Other Agricultural Commodities, 1956-66



1966, one-half of the total value imported during that year. In 1956, wine and brandy imports from France totaled \$20.2 million.

Other important participants in the growth of horticultural imports included Spain (fruits, vegetables, and wines), Canada (fruits and vegetables), Italy (fruits, vegetables, wines, tree nuts, and citrus oils), India (tree nuts), and West Germany (hops and wines).

Reasons for growth

Reasons for the expansion in U.S. horticultural imports are many and varied. Perhaps the basic contributing factor has been the sustained level of economic prosperity within the United States throughout much of the past decade. This market, in sharp contrast to the depressed economies of many producing countries, provided a natural target for imports. With the appearance of new vigor in the local economies in many of these countries so critically dependent upon export earnings, the attractive U.S. market provided an ideal incentive to further development and expansion of their horticultural industries. Their intensive and rapid adaptation of American know-how, with regard to both cultural and marketing practices, coupled with certain competitive advantages as well as occasional spurts in demand arising from temporary disturbances in the U.S. producing scene, facilitated increasing penetration of the U.S. market.

Given this attractive market setting, lower foreign production costs have been the most important single factor enabling foreign supplies to compete effectively. Although production costs in other countries have grown over time, the absolute increases have been nowhere nearly so large as those of the U.S. horticultural industry. This continuing foreign advantage of lower production costs has permitted acquisition of supplies at a price level far below that needed to

sustain U.S. grower interest. In Mexico, for example, strawberry freezers are able to attract ample supplies of the raw product at a grower price level of 5-7 cents per pound. This is substantially less than the amount necessary to break even in most U.S. producing areas.

Weather disturbances in U.S. producing areas have also played an important role in determining types of imports into this country. Citrus provides a classic example. The series of freezes curtailing production of oranges in Florida during the years 1957 through 1962 generated considerable interest in the U.S. market on the part of other citrus suppliers. Interim shortages, and attendant high price levels gave added impetus to establishment and expansion of citrus processing facilities, particularly in the Caribbean area and in Latin America. Some of these operations were oriented specifically toward the (then) very receptive U.S. market. Mexico and Brazil, in particular, exported considerable quantities of orange juice to this country during the period of supply shortages. Mexico became a prominent supplier of fresh oranges, as well.

A further stimulus to U.S. import activity stems indirectly from governmental policies. A number of national governments have actively encouraged the production of readily marketable fruits and vegetables in order to alleviate marketing problems caused by the overproduction of certain basic crops. In Mexico, for example, the national and local governments have encouraged citrus plantings, urging a shift away from such chronic problem areas as coffee, henequen, and bananas.

And, finally, the rising level of prosperity in the United States has also brought forth new consumer attitudes. To many, the mere possession of goods of foreign origin has become a symbol of social status. This has been particularly striking in the use of wines and brandies.

THE SITUATION BY COMMODITY

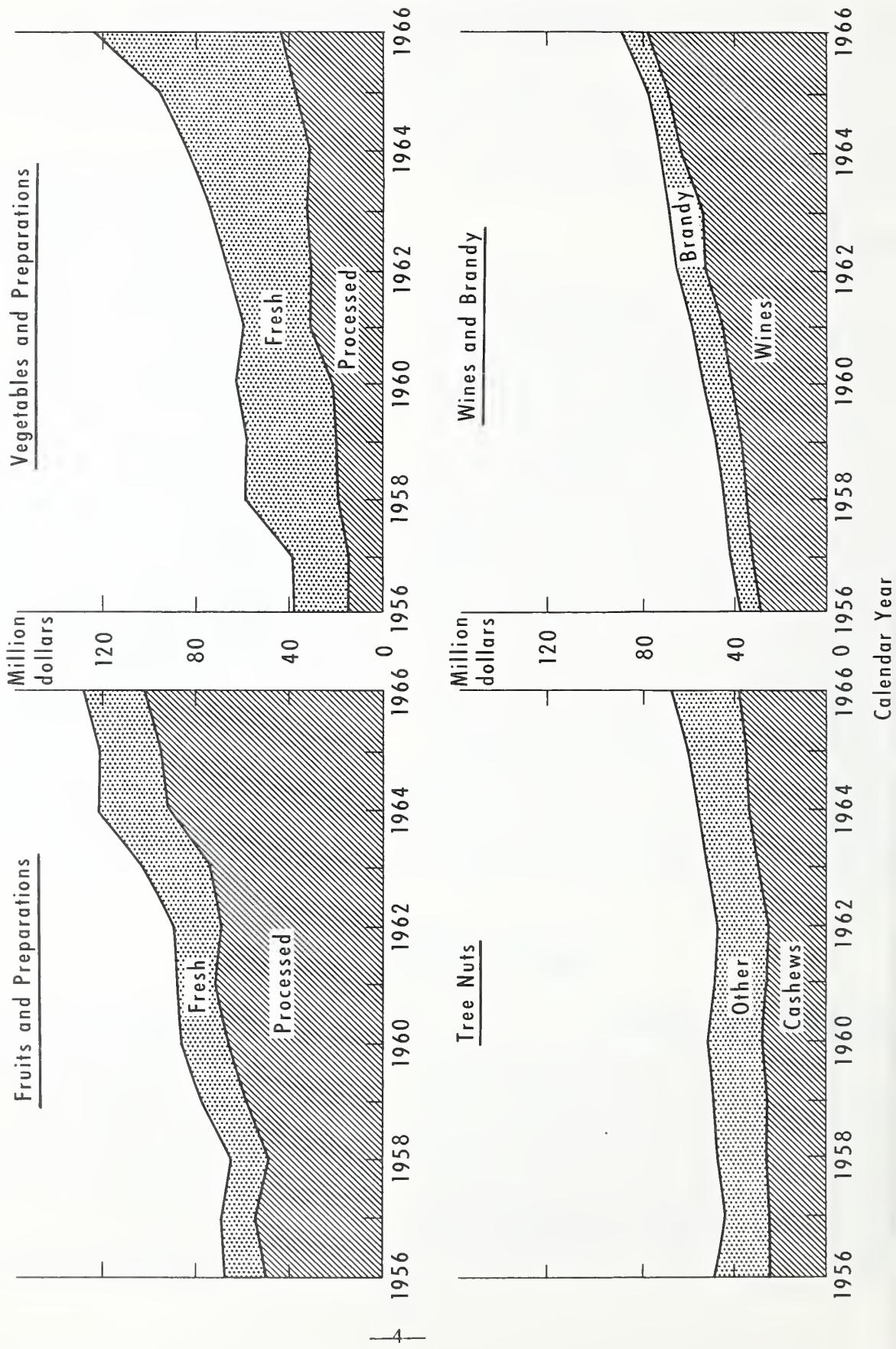
Fresh and processed fruit

U.S. imports of fresh and processed fruits (excluding bananas) were valued at \$130.3 million in 1966, 6 percent above the level a year before and 93 percent (65 percent on a per capita basis) above that of 1956. Over three-fourths of these imports consisted of processed fruit whose import value in 1966, \$102 million, was double that of 1956. Canned mandarin oranges, canned pineapple, frozen strawberries, fruit pastes, glace cherries, and olives accounted for the bulk of this increase.

Imports of *canned mandarin oranges* totaled 69.6 million pounds in 1966, 2 percent below the alltime high established a year earlier but five times the quantity imported in 1956. Ninety percent arrived from Japan, up from 81 percent in 1965. Taiwan's share declined to 10 percent, after increasing sharply in each of the two previous years. Imports from Taiwan totaled 6.7 million pounds in 1966, only about one-half the quantity imported from that country in 1965.

Nearly 169 million pounds of *canned pineapple*, valued at \$19.1 million, entered the United States in

Value of U.S. Imports of Fruits, Vegetables, Tree Nuts, Wine and Brandy, 1956-66



1966, more than double the amount of 1956. Taiwan was the leading source, having displaced the Philippines in this position 4 years earlier. Approximately 78.2 million pounds, 45 percent of the total volume imported in 1966, entered the U.S. market from Taiwan, up 9.2 million pounds from the previous year's level. Nearly 33 million pounds arrived from the Philippines. Imports from Mexico and Malaysia, two other important sources of canned pineapple with considerable growth potential, totaled 27.1 million and 21.1 million pounds, respectively, in 1966.

Frozen strawberry imports, 97 percent of which came from Mexico, were valued at \$15.8 million in 1966, nearly double the value imported a year earlier. In volume, they totaled 85.7 million pounds, 31.8 million pounds above the level of a year earlier and over 7½ times the quantity imported in 1956. Imports of *frozen blueberries* recorded a 4-year low of 6.4 million pounds in 1966. Close to three-fourths of these imports came from Canada, with Poland supplying all the remainder.

Glace cherry imports increased in value from \$1.2 million in 1956 to \$2.3 million in 1966, arriving, as usual, almost exclusively from France. Most *olive* imports in 1966 came from Spain, predominantly in a pitted or stuffed form. They were valued at \$28.7 million, 20 percent above 1965 levels. The bulk of *jam* and *jelly* imports of \$2.7 million originated in Canada and the United Kingdom.

Imports of *dried fruit* were valued at \$4.7 million in 1966, the smallest value imported since 1958. Two-thirds of these imports consisted of fig paste and dates. Over 16 million pounds of *fig paste* entered the United States in 1966, 14 percent below the 1965 volume but 61 percent above 1956 levels. Most came from Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, but some arrived also from Greece, the leading source of *dried figs*. Almost all the imports of *dates* arrived from Iran and Iraq. They were valued at \$1.7 million, one-half the 1956 value. Forty-five percent consisted of unpitted dates. In contrast, before 1963, practically all date imports entered the United States in a pitted form. Infestation problems in originating countries prompted the partial switch to unpitted dates.

Fruit juice imports declined to \$7.2 million in 1966 from the 1964 high of \$15.7 million. A large decrease in imports of concentrated orange juice was responsible for much of the decline, a reflection of increasing self-sufficiency on the part of the United States. The principal source of the 1966 concentrated *orange juice* imports of 2.5 million gallons (single-strength equivalent), valued at \$572,000, was Brazil which moved 2.3 million gallons into the United States. Brazil has been supplying orange juice to this country only since 1964, following its development of processing facilities a year earlier. Mexico and

British Honduras, once prominent suppliers, entered a combined 1966 total of only 156,000 gallons.

France remained as the dominant source of *apple juice* imports in 1966, entering 2 million gallons. In recent years, it has been exposed to more intense competition from Greece. Over 560,000 gallons arrived from Greece in 1966 which before 1963 did not ship any apple juice to the United States. *Pineapple juice* imports, valued at \$2.5 million in 1966, were 9 percent below the previous 5-year average. They originated almost entirely from the Philippines.

Fresh fruit valued at \$28.4 million entered the United States in 1966, a per capita increase of 45 percent over the 1956 value but below that of 1963 and 1964. Fresh melons and strawberries accounted for much of this growth in fresh fruit imports.

Imports of *melons* exhibited the largest absolute growth. Their 1966 total of 241.4 million pounds was approximately 30 million pounds below the record-large imports of a year earlier but more than double the quantity imported in 1956. Mexico supplied 84 percent of these imports, over one-half of which consisted of cantalopes. Imports of *strawberries*, a minor item in 1956, experienced the largest percentage increase. In 1966, 13.1 million pounds of strawberries with a value of \$2.4 million entered the United States, compared with only 102,000 pounds in 1956. Nearly 90 percent arrived from Mexico.

Mexico was also the principal source of 1966 *orange* imports which recorded a 4-year low of 702,000 84-pound boxes. Despite this decline, the quantity imported from Israel increased to approximately 124,000 boxes, 44,000 boxes more than in the previous year. Significant quantities of Israeli oranges first entered the United States in 1962.

Canada was the leading supplier of *apples*, *grapes* and *pears* in 1966. Grape imports of 34.5 million pounds, valued at \$3.2 million, were lower than the quantities imported in each of the 3 preceding years, but 15 percent above 1956 levels. Chile, also an important source of fresh grapes and pears, supplied the bulk of the peach imports.

Fresh and processed vegetables

U.S. imports of fresh and processed vegetables reached a record level of \$125 million in 1966, more than three times the value of such imports in 1956. On a per capita basis, this represented an increase of 178 percent. Two-thirds of these 1966 imports consisted of fresh vegetables, of which 80 percent came from Mexico.

Imports of *tomatoes* registered the most impressive gains in the fresh vegetable sector. They totaled 360.6 million pounds in 1966, 34 percent above the previous

year's total and approximately four times that of 1956. Their 1966 value of \$52.3 million constituted nearly two-thirds of the value imported of all fresh vegetables. Mexico supplied almost all of these tomato imports and was also the principal supplier of beans, onions, garlic and peppers. The Bahamas was displaced by Mexico in 1965 as the leading source of cucumbers, after having held that position from 1961 through 1964. A little over 71 million pounds of cucumbers entered the United States in 1966, below the previous year's imports but 64 percent above the 1956 level.

Carrot imports also registered impressive gains. In 1966, an alltime high of 46.6 million pounds valued at \$1.3 million entered the United States, or six times the quantity imported 10 years earlier. Canada supplied most of these imports, and in addition, had virtually a monopoly on the 1966 import supply of potatoes, turnips and rutabagas, all of which were below the quantities imported in 1965.

In the family of *processed vegetables*, five items predominated—canned and dried mushrooms, canned tomatoes, tomato paste, and pickled vegetables. Over 14 million pounds of *canned mushrooms*, valued at \$7.7 million, entered the United States in 1966 compared with only 2 million pounds in 1956. Taiwan was the major source of these 1966 imports. The penetration of the U.S. market for canned mushrooms by Taiwan has been spectacular, with a rise from a "zero" status in 1960 to a record high level of 12.8 million pounds in 1966. Imports of *dried mushrooms* were valued at \$1.2 million in 1966, double the value imported 10 years earlier, but below the high established in 1965 of \$1.7 million. Most originated from Chili and Japan.

Italy was the largest supplier of 1966 *canned tomato* imports which totaled 103.3 million pounds with a value of \$9.5 million. *Tomato paste* and *sauce* imports established an alltime high of 50 million pounds in 1966, more than double the total of a year earlier and 5½ times the quantity imported in 1956. They were valued at \$7.5 million. Portugal supplied 42 percent of these imports, followed by Italy with 31 percent. Significant quantities of paste had first arrived from Portugal only in 1961.

Brined peas, valued at \$507,000 in 1966 compared with \$1.2 million the previous year, came primarily from the Dominican Republic. The bulk of the remainder of *pickled* and *brined vegetables* arrived from Mexico and Mediterranean countries.

Tree Nuts

Tree nut imports were valued at \$66 million in 1966, 28 percent above the 1961-65 average and 37 percent

above the 1956 value. Close to one-half of these nut imports in 1966 were from India.

Cashews represented 57 percent of the 1966 imports. They were valued at \$37.5 million, \$13.4 million above the 1956 value. India was the dominant exporter in this growth, supplying 82 percent of the 1966 imports. Mozambique was also a significant, though much smaller participant. Cashews valued at \$4.2 million entered the United States from Mozambique in 1966, compared with only \$2.8 million a year earlier and \$667,000 in 1956.

Imports of *pistachio nuts* established an alltime high of \$12.2 million in 1966, almost triple the value imported 10 years earlier. Iran and Turkey were the leading sources of these imports. Turkey was also prominent in imports of *walnuts*, as was India, and *filberts*, neither of which showed any growth from 1956-66. Walnut imports totaled \$536,000 in 1966, the lowest value imported during the observed period. Imports of *filberts* were valued at \$2.4 million in 1966, a little above the average of the previous 5 years, but below the 1956-60 average.

Chestnut imports, valued at \$2.5 million in 1966, were down from the 1964 imports but above the values imported in other years. Italy supplied almost all of these imports. Spain was the principal source of 1966 *almond* imports of \$351,000. *Brazil nut* imports were worth \$9.9 million, 29 percent above 1965.

Wines

Total wine and brandy imports increased consistently from 1956 to 1966, rising to \$88 million in the latter year. This was more than double the value imported in 1956. Approximately one-half of these imports originated in France. Other prominent suppliers were Italy, Spain, West Germany, and Portugal.

The largest growth in this horticultural group occurred in *table wines*. They were valued at \$40 million in 1966, more than 3½ times the value imported in 1956, and represented 45 percent of all wine and brandy imports. France supplied about one-half the table wines in 1966 and was also the leading source of *sparkling wines* and *brandy*. Brandy imports increased to \$14.5 million in 1963 but in the following 3 years remained well below that level. Slightly over \$11 million worth were imported in 1966. Sparkling wines were valued at \$13.2 million.

Over \$9.6 million worth of *dessert wines* entered the United States in 1966, the highest value imported in the 1956-66 period and more than double the 1956 level. Spain was, by far, the leading source of these imports. Imports of *vermouth*, approximately 80 percent of which came from Italy, also doubled in value during that period.

Hops

U.S. imports of hops totaled 6.8 million pounds in 1966 with a value of 7.1 million. This 1966 value was 10 percent below 1965 levels but more than double the value imported in 1956. West Germany supplied two-thirds of 1966 imports, with Yugoslavia a distant second. Before 1965, Yugoslavia had been a much larger supplier, in some years the major one.

Citrus oils

Citrus oil imports consisted of bergamot, grapefruit, lemon, lime, and orange oil. They registered a high

of \$9.9 million in 1966 compared to only \$2.6 million in 1956. Approximately one-half of the 1966 imports consisted of lime oil. It originated primarily in Mexico. Italy was the prominent source of bergamot and lemon oils which made up most of the remaining oil imports.

Nursery stock

Imports of nursery stock have shown very little growth. They were valued at \$15 million in 1966, 16 percent above the 1956 import value. The vast majority of these imports consisted of bulbs, primarily tulip bulbs, and arrived from the Netherlands. Other sources were Belgium, Japan, and Canada.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1—HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES: U.S. imports by commodity group, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE							Total
	Fruits & preparations ²	Vegetables & preparations	Tree nuts	Wine and brandy	Hops	Citrus oils	Nursery stock	
	1,000 dol. ³	1,000 dol. ³	1,000 dol. ³	1,000 dol. ³	1,000 dol. ³	1,000 dol. ³	1,000 dol. ³	1,000 dol. ³
1956	67,421	38,410	48,036	37,010	3,399	2,648	12,979	209,903
1957	69,931	39,016	42,743	41,460	4,896	3,646	13,725	215,417
1958	65,575	59,974	47,250	44,499	5,725	3,762	13,709	240,494
1959	77,589	56,806	48,044	48,183	5,165	2,977	13,928	252,692
1960	88,019	63,677	51,566	52,892	2,896	3,023	14,709	276,782
1961	87,737	60,025	47,793	57,780	4,701	4,078	13,863	275,977
1962	88,469	68,368	46,283	65,501	4,851	5,610	13,844	292,926
1963	103,856	74,896	51,124	68,443	5,078	8,828	13,183	325,408
1964	123,777	85,888	55,000	71,799	6,717	5,753	13,687	362,621
1965	122,864	96,274	58,630	77,673	7,840	8,686	13,464	385,431
1966	130,330	124,952	66,021	88,052	7,078	9,902	14,998	441,333
	INDEX (1956=100)							
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	104	102	89	112	144	138	106	103
1958	97	156	98	120	168	142	106	115
1959	115	148	100	130	152	112	107	120
1960	131	166	107	143	85	114	113	132
1961	130	156	99	156	138	154	107	131
1962	131	178	96	177	143	212	107	140
1963	154	195	106	185	149	333	102	155
1964	184	224	114	194	198	217	105	173
1965	182	251	122	210	231	328	104	184
1966	193	325	137	238	208	374	116	210

¹ Imports for consumption, excluding bananas, soybeans and dried beans and peas. ² Including melons. ³ Dollar value is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excluding the U.S. import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance.

Table 2—FRUITS and VEGETABLES: U.S. imports, 1956–66¹

VALUE

Year	Fruits and preparations (including melons)							Vegetables & preps.			Total, fruits and vegs.	
	Processed				Total	Fresh	Proc.	Total				
	Fresh	Dried fruit ²	Fruit juices	Other								
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	
1956	16,660	5,101	6,048	39,612	50,761	67,421	23,561	14,849	38,410	105,831		
1957	14,363	5,365	6,126	44,077	55,568	69,931	24,403	14,613	39,016	108,947		
1958	16,363	4,623	3,365	41,224	49,212	65,575	41,958	18,016	59,974	125,549		
1959	18,680	6,136	5,613	47,160	58,909	77,589	38,719	18,087	56,806	134,395		
1960	21,359	5,554	7,985	53,121	66,660	88,019	42,287	21,390	63,677	151,696		
1961	17,506	5,774	8,126	56,331	70,231	87,737	29,245	30,780	60,025	147,762		
1962	19,808	5,668	6,170	56,823	68,661	88,469	36,772	31,596	68,368	156,837		
1963	28,569	6,526	10,877	57,884	75,287	103,856	42,163	32,733	74,896	178,752		
1964	32,072	7,040	15,732	68,933	91,705	123,777	54,071	31,817	85,888	209,665		
1965	27,783	5,838	9,700	79,543	95,081	122,864	58,913	37,361	96,274	219,138		
1966	28,352	4,655	7,185	90,138	101,978	130,330	81,837	43,115	124,952	255,282		
	INDEX (1956=100)											
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1957	86	105	101	111	109	104	104	98	102	103		
1958	98	91	56	104	97	97	178	121	156	119		
1959	112	120	93	119	116	115	164	122	148	127		
1960	128	109	132	134	131	131	179	144	166	143		
1961	105	113	134	142	138	130	124	207	156	140		
1962	119	111	102	143	135	131	156	213	178	148		
1963	171	128	180	146	148	154	179	220	195	169		
1964	193	138	260	174	181	184	229	214	224	198		
1965	167	114	160	201	187	182	250	252	251	207		
1966	170	91	119	228	201	193	347	290	325	241		

¹ Imports for consumption, excluding bananas, soybeans, and dried beans and peas.² Includes fig paste.

Table 3—FRUITS and PREPARATIONS (incl. melons): U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE								
	Canada	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Philippines	Spain	Taiwan	Other	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956	8,072	2,030	2,434	7,797	8,282	17,438	125	21,243	67,421
1957	5,885	2,017	2,910	6,946	9,689	19,624	88	22,772	69,931
1958	6,744	1,715	2,366	9,128	5,868	18,592	68	21,094	65,575
1959	6,700	1,714	6,458	11,428	7,288	18,905	469	24,627	77,589
1960	8,132	1,795	7,387	15,923	8,505	18,403	1,929	25,945	88,019
1961	6,968	1,708	8,702	15,329	9,327	20,926	2,592	22,185	87,737
1962	7,121	1,404	9,636	16,568	5,048	21,358	4,152	23,182	88,469
1963	12,494	2,040	9,714	21,296	5,734	18,405	4,798	29,375	103,856
1964	10,632	1,700	12,200	29,001	7,677	21,933	6,631	35,002	123,777
1965	9,004	1,184	13,488	27,178	8,342	24,048	10,030	29,590	122,864
1966	11,040	1,169	13,755	34,111	6,152	28,103	9,654	26,346	130,330
INDEX (1956=100)									
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	73	99	120	89	117	113	70	107	104
1958	84	84	97	117	71	106	54	99	97
1959	83	84	265	147	88	108	375	116	115
1960	101	88	303	204	103	106	1,543	122	131
1961	86	84	358	197	113	120	2,074	104	130
1962	88	69	396	212	61	122	3,322	109	131
1963	155	100	399	273	69	106	3,838	138	154
1964	132	84	501	372	93	126	5,305	165	184
1965	112	58	554	349	101	138	8,024	139	182
1966	137	58	565	437	74	161	7,723	124	193

¹ Imports for consumption, excluding bananas.

Table 4—VEGETABLES and PREPARATIONS: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE								
	Canada	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Philippines	Spain	Taiwan	Other	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
1956	9,986	9,162	1,326	9,455	—	267	376	7,838	38,410
1957	7,899	8,548	1,713	11,675	—	540	330	8,311	39,016
1958	10,279	11,394	1,919	25,792	—	268	328	9,994	59,974
1959	6,157	11,143	2,466	25,804	—	952	401	9,883	56,806
1960	5,981	11,477	2,799	27,979	1	865	1,029	13,546	63,677
1961	6,192	15,649	2,916	18,287	—	1,263	1,035	14,683	60,025
1962	6,234	14,848	3,723	26,957	1	1,249	4,183	11,173	68,368
1963	5,479	14,269	3,646	30,780	1	1,317	7,360	12,044	74,896
1964	10,881	13,107	3,650	36,322	6	1,841	6,119	13,962	85,888
1965	13,182	12,615	3,927	41,300	—	2,633	7,626	14,991	96,274
1966	9,773	13,789	3,494	68,740	1	3,322	8,619	17,214	124,952
	INDEX (1956=100)								
1956	100	100	100	100	—	100	100	100	100
1957	79	93	129	123	—	202	88	106	102
1958	103	124	145	273	—	100	87	128	156
1959	62	122	186	273	—	357	107	126	148
1960	60	125	211	296	—	324	274	173	166
1961	62	171	220	193	—	473	275	187	156
1962	62	162	281	285	—	468	1,112	143	178
1963	55	156	275	326	—	493	1,957	154	195
1964	109	143	275	384	—	690	1,627	178	224
1965	132	138	296	437	—	986	2,028	191	251
1966	98	151	263	727	—	1,249	2,292	220	325

¹ Imports for consumption, excluding soybeans and dried beans and peas.

Table 5—FRESH FRUITS, (incl. melons): U.S. imports, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE									
	Apples	Grapes	Melons	Citrus		Peaches	Pears	Strawberries	Other	Total
				Oranges	Other					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956	3,964	1,180	3,817	242	455	127	1,366	18	5,491	16,660
1957	3,593	832	3,428	74	404	238	688	2	5,104	14,363
1958	3,134	1,489	3,859	1,222	607	193	834	2	5,023	16,363
1959	3,560	1,049	5,713	1,609	424	245	705	39	5,336	18,680
1960	3,743	1,644	7,908	1,088	617	228	1,061	65	5,005	21,359
1961	3,935	1,435	6,265	822	497	489	755	148	3,160	17,506
1962	4,584	2,142	6,847	1,133	378	414	1,228	162	2,920	19,808
1963	5,996	3,167	7,339	4,585	605	500	1,679	480	4,218	28,569
1964	4,248	4,754	9,715	5,581	680	830	1,503	727	4,034	32,072
1965	3,077	3,454	10,723	4,080	528	447	568	1,023	3,883	27,783
1966	2,710	3,166	8,802	3,535	561	334	887	2,404	5,953	28,352
	INDEX (1956=100)									
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	91	70	90	31	89	187	50	11	93	86
1958	79	126	101	505	133	152	61	11	91	98
1959	90	89	150	665	93	193	52	217	97	112
1960	94	139	207	450	136	180	78	361	91	128
1961	99	122	164	340	109	385	55	822	58	105
1962	116	182	179	468	83	326	90	900	53	119
1963	151	268	192	1,895	133	394	123	2,667	77	171
1964	107	403	255	2,306	149	654	110	4,039	73	193
1965	78	293	281	1,686	116	352	42	5,683	71	167
1966	68	268	231	1,461	123	263	65	13,356	108	170

¹ Imports for consumption, excluding bananas; may include some fruits in brine.

Table 6—DRIED FRUITS (including Fig Paste) AND FRUIT JUICES: U.S. imports, 1956–66¹

VALUE

Year	Dates	Dried Fruits			Total	Apple	Fruit Juices			Other	Total
		Dried	Figs	Paste			Citrus	Cone.	Non-conc.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956	...	3,237	643	885	336	5,101	480	1,178	403	3,169	818
1957	...	3,864	489	817	195	5,365	388	560	434	3,876	868
1958	...	2,902	672	707	342	4,623	204	142	593	1,644	782
1959	...	3,098	495	1,702	841	6,136	740	828	1,006	2,345	694
1960	...	2,820	603	1,598	533	5,554	637	1,395	1,197	3,576	1,180
1961	...	3,105	661	1,680	328	5,774	1,253	1,313	1,129	3,189	1,242
1962	...	2,959	643	1,567	499	5,668	737	999	1,531	1,903	1,000
1963	...	4,225	724	783	794	6,526	1,471	4,101	1,325	2,397	1,583
1964	...	3,748	685	1,813	794	7,040	1,336	7,123	1,631	3,840	1,802
1965	...	2,404	576	1,902	956	5,838	1,287	1,748	1,571	3,055	2,039
1966	...	1,662	535	1,572	886	4,655	861	960	1,077	2,479	1,808
		INDEX (1956=100)									
1956	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	...	119	76	92	58	105	81	48	108	122	106
1958	...	90	105	80	102	91	42	12	147	52	96
1959	...	96	77	192	250	120	154	70	250	74	85
1960	...	87	94	181	159	109	133	118	297	113	144
1961	...	96	103	190	98	113	261	111	280	101	152
1962	...	91	100	177	149	111	154	85	380	60	122
1963	...	131	113	88	236	128	306	348	329	76	194
1964	...	116	107	205	236	138	278	605	405	121	220
1965	...	74	90	215	285	114	268	148	390	96	249
1966	...	51	83	178	264	91	179	81	267	78	221

¹ Imports for consumption.

Table 7—OTHER FRUIT PREPARATIONS: U.S. imports, 1956–66¹

VALUE

Year	Blue- berries, frozen	Cherries, glace	Jams and Jellies	Mandarin oranges, canned	Olives	Pastes ² and Pulps	Pine- apple, canned	Straw- berries, frozen ³	Other	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956 ..	601	1,153	1,848	2,358	18,954	271	8,267	1,579	4,581	39,612
1957 ..	264	1,570	1,568	2,714	21,559	380	8,452	1,416	6,154	44,077
1958 ..	429	1,967	1,549	2,245	19,724	516	6,846	1,719	6,229	41,224
1959 ..	678	1,733	1,762	5,876	19,914	710	7,234	1,747	7,506	47,160
1960 ..	1,222	2,079	1,623	6,795	18,909	900	10,877	3,233	7,483	53,121
1961 ..	969	1,656	1,720	8,230	21,784	651	11,875	3,715	5,731	56,331
1962 ..	915	1,777	1,746	9,190	22,509	884	11,772	4,121	3,909	56,823
1963 ..	1,610	2,124	2,441	9,483	19,363	1,225	13,020	4,464	4,154	57,884
1964 ..	1,591	2,252	2,003	12,108	22,319	1,523	14,760	5,859	6,518	68,933
1965 ..	2,426	2,205	2,053	14,429	24,001	1,788	17,443	8,193	7,005	79,543
1966 ..	1,566	2,324	2,712	13,888	28,733	1,558	19,099	15,784	4,474	90,138
	INDEX (1956=100)									
1956 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957 ..	44	136	85	115	114	140	102	90	134	111
1958 ..	71	171	84	95	104	190	83	109	136	104
1959 ..	113	150	95	249	105	262	88	111	164	119
1960 ..	203	180	88	288	100	332	132	205	163	134
1961 ..	161	144	93	349	115	240	144	235	125	142
1962 ..	152	154	94	390	119	326	142	261	85	143
1963 ..	268	184	132	402	102	452	157	283	91	146
1964 ..	265	195	108	513	118	562	179	371	142	174
1965 ..	404	191	111	612	127	660	211	519	153	201
1966 ..	261	203	147	589	152	575	231	1,000	98	228

¹ Imports for consumption. ² Excludes fig paste. ³ Frozen strawberry imports prior to Sept., 1963 are limited to frozen berry imports from Mexico. Such berries are believed to have consisted almost entirely of strawberries and to have represented virtually all frozen strawberry imports.

Table 8—FRESH VEGETABLES: U.S. imports, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE									
	Beans	Carrots	Cucumbers	Garlic	Onions ²	Peppers	Potatoes	Tomatoes	Other	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
1956	347	203	1,162	1,616	1,461	632	6,754	6,698	4,688	23,561
1957	718	460	1,102	2,250	1,426	965	4,283	8,207	4,992	24,403
1958	750	305	1,129	2,506	2,640	1,759	6,611	20,553	5,705	41,958
1959	951	335	1,221	3,239	2,899	2,153	2,441	19,862	5,618	38,719
1960	754	801	2,742	2,567	1,643	2,365	1,642	23,865	5,908	42,287
1961	1,106	904	1,862	1,952	2,102	1,334	1,916	12,997	5,072	29,245
1962	714	1,102	2,396	2,706	3,860	1,837	2,133	17,598	4,426	36,772
1963	1,270	1,304	3,707	3,904	2,374	2,234	1,844	20,926	4,600	42,163
1964	1,132	1,606	4,740	2,524	2,300	2,027	6,289	27,693	5,759	54,071
1965	1,039	1,117	5,267	2,106	2,779	2,120	8,656	29,925	5,904	58,913
1966	996	1,337	5,493	2,447	3,659	3,860	5,341	52,323	6,381	81,837
INDEX (1956=100)										
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	207	227	95	139	98	153	63	123	106	104
1958	216	150	97	155	181	278	98	307	122	178
1959	274	165	105	200	198	341	36	297	120	164
1960	217	395	236	159	112	374	24	356	126	179
1961	319	445	160	121	144	211	28	194	108	124
1962	206	543	206	167	264	291	32	263	94	156
1963	366	642	319	242	162	353	27	312	98	179
1964	326	791	408	156	157	321	93	413	123	229
1965	299	550	453	130	190	335	128	447	126	250
1966	287	659	473	151	250	611	79	781	136	347

¹ Imports for consumption of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables. ² Excludes onion sets.

Table 9—VEGETABLE PREPARATIONS: U.S. imports, 1956–66¹

VALUE

Year	Mushrooms canned	Pickled ²		Tomatoes		Sauces, Misc.	Dried ³		Other	Total
		Peas	Other	Canned	Paste & Sauce		Mushrooms	Other		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956	1,220	190	1,779	6,714	1,290	891	548	154	2,063	14,849
1957	1,407	79	2,054	6,043	669	914	668	236	2,543	14,613
1958	1,567	93	1,994	8,386	1,030	862	887	193	3,004	18,016
1959	1,415	160	2,443	7,327	977	1,035	833	397	3,499	18,087
1960	1,519	105	2,323	8,501	1,195	1,176	941	572	5,058	21,390
1961	2,909	227	2,502	11,106	4,510	1,376	1,592	478	6,080	30,780
1962	5,319	467	2,635	9,348	4,737	1,471	1,364	317	5,938	31,596
1963	7,187	151	2,876	9,381	2,813	1,711	1,079	662	6,873	32,733
1964	5,659	305	3,418	9,661	2,205	1,972	1,236	562	6,799	31,817
1965	7,116	1,235	3,776	9,040	3,598	2,047	1,699	1,191	7,659	37,361
1966	7,705	507	4,556	9,463	7,479	2,276	1,230	861	9,038	43,115
INDEX (1956=100)										
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	115	42	115	90	52	103	122	153	123	98
1958	128	49	112	125	80	97	162	125	146	121
1959	116	84	137	109	76	116	152	258	170	122
1960	125	55	131	127	93	132	172	371	245	144
1961	238	119	141	165	350	154	291	310	295	207
1962	436	246	148	139	367	165	249	206	288	213
1963	589	79	162	140	218	192	197	430	333	220
1964	464	161	192	144	171	221	226	365	330	214
1965	583	650	212	135	279	230	310	773	371	252
1966	632	267	256	141	580	255	224	559	438	290

¹ Imports for consumption, excluding soybeans and dried beans and peas. ² Vegetables packed in salt, in brine or pickled. ³ Dried, desiccated or dehydrated vegetables.

Table 10—TREE NUTS: U.S. imports, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE								
	Almonds	Brazil Nuts	Cashews	Chestnuts	Fil- berts	Pistash- ios	Walnuts	Other	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956	63	8,014	24,034	1,625	3,029	4,127	6,627	517	48,036
1957	1,033	6,948	24,329	1,337	2,526	4,679	1,246	645	42,743
1958	4,986	6,573	25,426	1,532	1,996	4,513	1,345	879	47,250
1959	4,313	6,911	24,635	1,888	3,146	4,645	1,528	978	48,044
1960	599	8,980	28,082	1,735	3,051	5,260	2,906	953	51,566
1961	491	9,542	25,699	1,854	2,073	4,100	3,427	607	47,793
1962	264	6,586	25,213	2,046	1,596	8,192	1,356	1,030	46,283
1963	225	6,595	29,404	2,021	2,457	7,348	2,000	1,074	51,124
1964	336	8,074	33,498	2,842	2,604	5,665	1,110	871	55,000
1965	207	7,703	34,133	2,318	2,473	9,825	1,146	825	58,630
1966	351	9,921	37,469	2,456	2,407	12,201	536	680	66,021
	INDEX (1956=100)								
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	1,640	87	101	82	83	113	19	125	89
1958	7,914	82	106	94	66	109	20	170	98
1959	6,846	86	102	116	104	113	23	189	100
1960	951	112	117	107	101	127	44	184	107
1961	779	119	107	114	68	99	52	117	99
1962	419	82	105	126	53	198	20	199	96
1963	357	82	122	124	81	178	30	208	106
1964	533	101	139	175	86	137	17	168	114
1965	329	96	142	143	82	238	17	160	122
1966	577	124	156	151	79	296	8	132	137

¹ Imports for consumption.

Table 11—TREE NUTS: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE							
	Brazil	India	Iran	Italy	Mozambique	Turkey	Other	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
1956	7,703	23,476	1,800	3,832	667	5,266	5,292	48,036
1957	6,204	23,016	2,475	2,989	1,087	3,891	3,081	42,743
1958	6,140	24,647	3,138	2,479	689	2,602	7,555	47,250
1959	6,006	23,735	2,459	3,042	707	5,060	7,035	48,044
1960	8,202	26,596	2,317	2,523	880	7,204	3,844	51,566
1961	8,350	24,717	1,792	2,723	692	4,514	5,005	47,793
1962	5,638	24,038	2,993	2,334	1,139	6,424	3,717	46,283
1963	6,538	27,111	3,560	2,508	1,605	6,842	2,960	51,124
1964	6,965	31,154	2,364	3,249	1,998	6,087	3,183	55,000
1965	6,301	30,641	5,703	2,527	2,789	6,821	3,848	58,630
1966	9,739	31,139	6,632	2,553	4,228	4,819	6,911	66,021
	INDEX (1956=100)							
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	81	98	138	78	163	74	58	89
1958	80	105	174	65	103	49	143	98
1959	78	101	137	79	106	96	133	100
1960	106	113	129	66	132	137	73	107
1961	108	105	100	71	104	86	95	99
1962	73	102	166	61	171	122	70	96
1963	85	115	198	65	241	130	56	106
1964	90	133	131	85	300	116	60	114
1965	82	131	317	66	418	130	73	122
1966	126	133	368	67	634	92	131	137

¹ Imports for consumption.

Table 12—TABLE WINES: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE						
	France	Italy	Portugal	Spain	West Germany	Other	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956	5,185	2,839	116	129	1,778	939	10,986
1957	5,739	3,242	161	168	2,249	1,255	12,814
1958	6,429	3,755	168	224	2,358	1,258	14,192
1959	7,088	3,965	194	258	2,810	1,102	15,417
1960	7,717	4,100	284	274	3,402	1,055	16,832
1961	9,923	4,325	326	437	4,132	1,176	20,319
1962	13,256	5,214	387	600	3,926	1,375	24,758
1963	12,878	5,590	514	823	4,096	1,645	25,546
1964	15,399	6,075	898	1,053	4,512	1,900	29,837
1965	17,460	6,109	1,183	1,158	4,658	1,936	32,504
1966	20,777	7,219	1,895	1,629	5,801	2,334	39,655
INDEX (1956=100)							
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	111	114	139	130	126	134	117
1958	124	132	145	174	133	134	129
1959	137	140	167	200	158	117	140
1960	149	144	245	212	191	112	153
1961	191	152	281	339	232	125	185
1962	256	184	334	465	221	146	225
1963	248	197	443	638	230	175	233
1964	297	214	774	816	254	202	272
1965	337	215	1,020	898	262	206	296
1966	401	254	1,634	1,263	326	249	361

¹ Imports for consumption of wines containing not over 14 percent alcohol, including small quantities of saki or rice wine, prune wine, and fermented cider.

Table 13—DESSERT WINES: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE						
	France	Italy	Portugal	Spain	West Germany	Other	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956	41	267	570	2,387	23	1,097	4,385
1957	57	334	708	2,480	35	1,705	5,319
1958	44	317	596	2,562	18	1,233	4,770
1959	46	357	659	2,656	17	1,175	4,910
1960	39	385	655	3,070	38	1,109	5,296
1961	80	433	707	3,461	28	1,110	5,819
1962	166	451	734	3,457	44	1,662	6,514
1963	255	497	716	4,132	31	1,988	7,619
1964	321	642	563	4,878	12	2,088	8,504
1965	314	695	596	5,245	40	2,163	9,053
1966	367	629	588	5,620	16	2,418	9,638
INDEX (1956=100)							
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	139	125	124	104	152	155	121
1958	107	119	105	107	78	112	109
1959	112	134	116	111	74	107	112
1960	95	144	115	129	165	101	121
1961	195	162	124	145	122	101	133
1962	405	169	129	145	191	152	149
1963	622	186	126	173	135	181	174
1964	783	240	99	204	52	190	194
1965	766	260	105	220	174	197	206
1966	895	236	103	235	70	220	220

¹ Imports for consumption of wines containing over 14 percent alcohol, including some miscellaneous wines.

Table 14—SPARKLING WINES: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

VALUE

Year	France	Italy	Portugal	Spain	West Germany	Other	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
1956	5,565	311	78	8	75	48	6,085
1957	5,779	338	105	15	92	143	6,472
1958	5,920	418	136	5	102	116	6,697
1959	6,272	480	221	5	113	162	7,253
1960	6,717	557	305	5	148	99	7,831
1961	7,005	578	372	6	166	69	8,196
1962	7,103	655	484	8	158	52	8,460
1963	6,593	710	563	13	206	114	8,199
1964	7,873	820	882	21	209	75	9,880
1965	8,853	1,035	1,258	9	249	95	11,499
1966	9,568	1,131	1,951	32	293	208	13,183
	INDEX (1956=100)						
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	104	109	135	188	123	298	106
1958	106	134	174	62	136	242	110
1959	113	154	283	62	151	338	119
1960	121	179	391	62	197	206	129
1961	126	186	477	75	221	144	135
1962	128	211	621	100	211	108	139
1963	118	228	722	162	275	238	135
1964	141	264	1,131	262	279	156	162
1965	159	333	1,613	112	332	198	189
1966	172	364	2,501	400	391	433	217

¹ Imports for consumption.

Table 15—VERMOUTH: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE						
	France	Italy	Portugal	Spain	West Germany	Other	Total
	1,000 dol.						
1956	2,062	5,106	—	1	—	1	7,170
1957	2,304	5,331	—	3	4	10	7,652
1958	2,615	6,483	2	1	6	24	9,131
1959	2,901	6,789	—	3	6	19	9,718
1960	3,104	7,688	—	—	8	26	10,826
1961	2,927	8,135	—	4	8	93	11,167
1962	3,362	9,209	—	—	2	15	12,588
1963	3,000	9,541	—	—	—	60	12,601
1964	3,389	10,598	—	44	—	35	14,066
1965	3,428	11,291	1	—	18	40	14,778
1966	3,366	11,125	1	—	5	44	14,541
INDEX (1956=100)							
1956	100	100	—	—	—	100	100
1957	112	104	—	—	—	1,000	107
1958	127	127	—	—	—	2,400	127
1959	141	133	—	—	—	1,900	136
1960	151	151	—	—	—	2,600	151
1961	142	159	—	—	—	9,300	156
1962	163	180	—	—	—	1,500	176
1963	145	187	—	—	—	6,000	176
1964	164	208	—	—	—	3,500	196
1965	166	221	—	—	—	4,000	206
1966	163	218	—	—	—	4,400	203

¹ Imports for consumption.

Table 16—BRANDY: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE						
	France	Italy	Portugal	Spain	West Germany	Other	Total
	1,000 dol.						
1956	7,351	172	123	331	128	279	8,384
1957	7,813	209	129	418	153	481	9,203
1958	8,068	368	189	496	207	381	9,709
1959	9,045	283	204	620	243	490	10,885
1960	10,080	457	211	678	274	407	12,107
1961	10,297	503	297	689	318	175	12,279
1962	11,268	418	281	648	323	243	13,181
1963	12,530	567	278	545	303	255	14,478
1964	7,956	399	277	382	236	262	9,512
1965	8,207	396	257	546	240	193	9,839
1966	9,442	365	270	498	241	218	11,034
INDEX (1956=100)							
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	106	122	105	126	120	172	110
1958	110	214	154	150	162	137	116
1959	123	165	166	187	190	176	130
1960	137	266	172	205	214	146	144
1961	140	292	241	208	248	63	146
1962	153	243	228	196	252	87	157
1963	170	330	226	165	237	91	173
1964	108	232	225	115	184	94	113
1965	112	230	209	165	188	69	117
1966	128	212	220	150	188	78	132

¹ Imports for consumption.

Table 17—CITRUS OILS AND HOPS: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE							
	CITRUS OILS				HOPS			
	Mexico	Italy	Other	Total	W. Germany	Yugo-slavia	Other	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
1956	766	1,364	518	2,648	1,667	1,690	42	3,399
1957	1,727	1,337	582	3,646	2,982	1,807	107	4,896
1958	1,955	1,282	525	3,762	3,080	2,424	221	5,725
1959	847	1,403	727	2,977	2,919	1,864	382	5,165
1960	906	1,327	790	3,023	1,387	1,481	28	2,896
1961	1,723	1,608	747	4,078	2,733	1,928	40	4,701
1962	2,659	2,110	841	5,610	2,287	2,555	9	4,851
1963	2,933	4,366	1,529	8,828	2,491	2,359	228	5,078
1964	1,337	3,250	1,166	5,753	4,946	1,430	341	6,717
1965	3,789	2,940	1,957	8,686	6,558	731	551	7,840
1966	4,018	3,300	2,584	9,902	4,678	1,154	1,246	7,078
	INDEX (1956=100)							
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	225	98	112	138	179	107	255	144
1958	255	94	101	142	185	143	526	168
1959	111	103	140	112	175	110	910	152
1960	118	97	153	114	83	88	67	85
1961	225	118	144	154	164	114	95	138
1962	347	155	162	212	137	151	21	143
1963	383	320	295	333	149	140	543	149
1964	175	238	225	217	297	85	812	198
1965	495	216	378	328	393	43	1,312	231
1966	525	242	499	374	281	68	2,967	208

¹ Imports for consumption.

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Table 18—NURSERY STOCK: U.S. imports by country of origin, 1956–66¹

Year	VALUE					
	Belgium	Canada	Japan	Nether- lands	Other	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
1956	687	128	412	11,137	435	12,979
1957	927	170	438	11,777	413	13,725
1958	833	197	507	11,715	457	13,709
1959	1,019	137	591	11,794	387	13,928
1960	969	145	649	12,594	352	14,709
1961	1,072	105	659	11,541	486	13,863
1962	1,020	162	737	11,424	501	13,844
1963	1,040	210	751	10,585	597	13,183
1964	984	282	925	10,937	559	13,687
1965	767	458	752	11,037	450	13,464
1966	1,118	397	778	12,152	553	14,998
INDEX (1956=100)						
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	135	133	106	104	95	106
1958	121	154	123	104	105	106
1959	148	107	143	104	89	107
1960	141	113	158	111	81	113
1961	156	82	160	102	112	107
1962	148	127	179	101	115	107
1963	151	164	182	94	137	102
1964	143	220	225	97	129	105
1965	112	358	183	98	103	104
1966	163	310	189	107	127	116

¹ Imports for consumption, excluding cut flowers.



